

Appln No. 10/735,050
Amdt date October 29, 2008
Reply to Office action of July 29, 2008

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 12 with the following rewritten paragraph:

After locking the retainer ring 130 to the groove 131, the rotator head 104 is coupled with the body 102 by receiving the distal end of the body 102 into the rotator head opening at its proximal end. The body 102 has formed at its distal end an engagement portion 109, which has a radius that is smaller than the radius of the rest of the body 102. At a joint between the engagement portion 109 and the rest of the body 102 is formed a circular groove 150 on an outer surface of the engagement portion ~~[[103]]~~109. When the engagement portion 109 is inserted into the rotator head 104, the retainer ring rotatably engages the groove 150 such that the rotator head 104 is rotatably coupled to the body 102. In other embodiments, the rotating ring may be fixedly coupled to the body 102 and rotatably coupled to the rotator head 104.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 29, ending on page 11 with the following rewritten paragraph:

During an operation, the stack of thin nickel plates 208 vibrate at a frequency equal to the stack's natural frequency with excitation induced by the ~~[[cols]]~~coils. After placing the insert in the handpiece and the electrical energy source is powered on, the operator manually tunes the frequency of the electrical energy source until it reaches the resonance frequency, i.e., the natural frequency of the insert. Alternatively, auto-tune units may automatically lock on the insert resonance frequency once powered on. At this time, the stack begins vibrating. This vibration of the stack is amplified and transmitted to the tip 202. Ultrasonic inserts used in the United States are typically designed to vibrate at 25 kHz or 30 kHz frequencies.